THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1831. NO. 99.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

FOR RENT.

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 28th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN.
} *Commis'ners.*

Feb. 24, 1829.—tf.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given. February 18—tf

EXCHANGE.

WANTED, Michigan and Canada paper.—The highest price given for English, French, and American Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No 68 Wood st.
Pittsburgh, May 31.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE,
WILLIAM SAMPLE,
} Executors.

February 25, 1831.—tf.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Deutal operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11.—tf

WOOL.—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10—tf

G. MERRITT, DENTIST.

NO. 65 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, Pittsburgh. July 29

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific.

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

New Catholic Books.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 51 Market street, have lately received the following CATHOLIC BOOKS, which, in addition to their former stock, comprise a valuable assortment, viz:

Cobbett's History of the Reformation;
Grounds for being a Roman Catholic;
Fifty Reasons for being a Roman Catholic;
Thomas a Kempis;
Garden of the Soul, by Challoner;
Gahan's Church History;
Reeves' Bible History;
Mrs. Herbert and the Villagers;
Key to Paradise; Life of St. Patrick;
Visits to Blessed Sacrament;
Father Rowland: Indian Cottage, &c. &c. &c.

Also on hand, a large variety of Douay Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books. Aug 19—6

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. T. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

☞BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.☜
Ohio paper Generally, one half per-ct.

Erie,	½ pr. ct.	Urban. Bk. Co.	3 to 5
Virginia,	1	Scioto Bk.	3 to 5
N. Y. City Notes	1	Michigan	3 to 5
Delaware do	½ to 1	Canada	4
Canton	2	Georgia & N. Car.	4
Wilks'b.	2	South Carolina	3
Pottsville	2	N. York, Con.	2
Greensburgh	30	R. Isl., Vermont,	2
Old Bk. Steub.	25	Mass., N. Hamp.	2
Maryland,	½ to 1	New Jersey	1 to 2

GOLD.

Sovereigns 4 65. American Gold 2 per-ct. premium.

GEORGE A GOOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, *No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* April 29.—tf.

Drawing, Painting, and Gilding,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES

J. NEWTON

HAS removed to No. 27 Market street, between Front and Second, where he intends carrying on the above; and he assures the public that he will execute all orders with which he may be favored in as neat a manner, upon as reasonable terms, and as promptly, as can be done on the west of the mountains. Portraits and Miniatures executed in a superior style, and paintings bought, sold, exchanged, or repaired.

J. N. will continue to receive a small class of pupils.

LITHOGRAPHY.

J. N. has established a Lithographic Press, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Lithographic Printing. Those who wish to have a multiplicity of copies from any design, will find this a beautiful substitute for copperplate engraving, and will experience a considerable saving of time and expense by preferring it.

Just published, the first number of a series of Ornaments, which will be found useful to Architects, Painters, Carvers, Gilders, Engravers, Cabinet Makers, Chair Ornamenters, Statuaries, and all persons whose business is connected with the Fine Arts.

J. N. respectfully solicits subscribers to a work on Flower, Fruit, and Shell Painting, &c., which he intends publishing as soon as the materials are in readiness. The work will contain the whole theory of the art, as far as its title purports, and will greatly aid those who wish to devote a part of their leisure hours to this branch of painting.

May 6, 1831.

WANTED, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina paper. Also, Notes of the Michigan and Canada Banks.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
May 10, 1831.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irvin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

JOHN P. GEDDES, M. D.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, in the different branches of the medical profession. He hopes that the experience acquired during eight years' *extensive* practice, may entitle him to a share of public confidence.

His office is in St. Clair street, next door to the Exchange building. July 12—tf

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.
March 11, 1831.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

SALE OF LOTS.
In the Addition to the Town of Wheeling.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th of September next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, about FIFTY LOTS, adjoining the present Town of Wheeling. These Lots will include about the whole of the ground on the original tract on which the Town was laid out that is eligible for building; water and coal can be had with a trifling expense; the coal within a few rods of the most remote lots, and water it is believed can be obtained any where on the premises by digging twenty feet, some certainly much less. It is not the purpose of the proprietor to give a fictitious importance to this offer, but he believes no property ever offered to purchasers afforded or will afford a more profitable investment to actual settlers than this, and to actual settlers alone he wishes them to be disposed of. The situation of the Lots is elevated and healthy, and commands a fine prospect of the Ohio River. Terms, one third cash, the balance in payments of one and two years with interest. The proprietor will reserve one bid—any Lot sold and the terms not complied with, the sale to be considered void. NOAH ZANE.

August 2.—6w.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,	$3 00 to	$3 25
do	do	2 50 to	2 75
CAP	do	3 00 to	3 25
do	do	2 50 to	2 75
do	do	2 00 to	2 25
PRINTING	do. Imperial,	4 00 to	5 50
do	Superroyal,	3 50 to	5 25
do	Medium,	2 50 to	3 25
do	Demy,	2 00 to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,	1 87 to	2 25
do	Medium,	1 62 to	1 75
do	Crown,	75 to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,	1 87 to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,		4 50 to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,		lb. 20 to	22 cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:
250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2,
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.
Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
SHOE STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to his old stand, Nos. 1 and 73, N. W. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Also may be found at Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth street, where he is now opening a large and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and the latest fashions;

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' pump soled and d'ble soled lasting Slippers
Ditto do do. do. with straps
Ditto morocco, kid, seal, and curried goat Slippers
Ditto black buckskin Shoes and Slippers
Ditto elegant fox'd lasting Gaiter Boots, (prime)
Ditto Jefferson morocco and lasting Shoes
Misses and children's morocco, leather and lasting Boots and Shoes
Misses and children's Bolivar or foxed Boots
Ditto and ditto black, red, bronze, and tea colored morocco Ankle Ties
Ditto and ditto black and colored lasting Boots
Infants' bronze and colored kid Boots
Gentlemen's fancy morocco and lasting Pumps
Ditto do seal and calfskin do
Ditto do buckskin and cordovan do
Ditto fine morocco, calf, and copper nail'd Boots

Also, A large assortment of Men's, Boy's and Youth's Coarse Boots, Brogans, and Shoes, of every description, the whole comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in the western country.

☞Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.

July 15—3mo G. ALBREE.

Caps! Caps!!
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps; he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

NEW GOODS,
83 Market, between Fifth Street and the Diamond.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have *just* received a large and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Among them are 20,000 yds. brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; 5000 yds. do. *wet in transportation, and for sale at reduced prices.* 4 cases Broad Cloths and Satinetts; 1500 yds. brown Osnaburg; Green Floor Cloth; Baize; Diapers; Table Cloths; Napkins; Table Covers; Jaconet, Mull, Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins; Crown Linings; Willows; with a great variety of Fancy Articles for milliners; Brown Grass Cloth for Bonnets; Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c.—Extracted Cambric Ginghams of the *latest style*, with an elegant assortment of SILK GOODS.

All of which are offered WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *at a small advance for cash or approved credit.* August 5—3m.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

JOHN ALEXANDER
Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

New Wholesale Grocery,
AND
COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,
NO. 7 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers beg leave to say to their friends and the public, that they have formed a copartnership, under the firm of HANNA & POINDEXTER, and have taken a commodious warehouse, near the steam boat landing, where they design transacting the above business, on the best possible terms. Liberal advances will be made on consignments of the staples and products of the country, &c. &c.

THOS. HANNA,
R. W. POINDEXTER.

August 26, 1831—7t

JAMES HANSON,
SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No. 51 Liberty street*, where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner; all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately*, Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.

Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

NEW WORKS.

THE Cabinet History of England, Vol. 2 by Sir James Mackintosh, M. P. *ALSO* Journal of a Naturalist, being No. 2 of the Cabinet Library. JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Aug. 26—2t 51 Market street.

NEW MEDICAL WORK.—Directions for making Anatomical Preparations, formed on the basis of Pole, Mayolin and Breschet, and including the new method of Mr. Swan. By Usher Parsons, M. D. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Aug. 26—2t 51 Market street.

BAMBOO WALKING STICK.—The gentleman who has lost a Walking Stick, with ivory head, can have the same by applying at the Cap store and Exchange office, No. 16 Exchange buildings, next door to Williamson's Exchange.
August 23. S. J. SYLVESTER.

COURSE OF LECTURES,

To be commenced 1st September, in the Academic Seminary, corner of Front and Market streets.

BOOK-KEEPING, three times a week, at $5 the course. Grammar, three times a week: Elocution and Composition, do.; Greek and Latin Languages, five times a week. Quarterly Terms, to be paid at commencement, $5 each branch. These lessons will not be suffered to encroach upon the time appropriated for the school exercises in the Seminary. They will be given at separate hours, that will best suit the convenience and opportunity of young gentlemen engaged in other pursuits. ☞A Class of Young Ladies will be taught separately in any of the above branches. M. M'SHARRY,
Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages, &c.
August 19—2t

NOTICE.—Many persons who have been crossing at *Jones's Ferry*, during the years 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1831, yet owe me Ferriages for the whole or the greater part of that time. This, therefore, is to give notice to all persons indebted to me, to call and pay me, on or before the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, or their accounts and due-bills will be placed in a magistrate's hands for collection.

My old friends are informed that the report that I have stopped Ferrying is entirely false. I have *seven good Flats* at my landing, and good ferrymen to attend them. The stage has this summer been taken across the river, in one of my flats, with one hand, in seven minutes.

THOMAS JONES.
August 23.—7t

PETERS' SUPREME COURT REPORTS,
Volume V.

JUST received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 51 Market street, Reports of Cases argued and adjudged in the Supreme Court of the United States, January Term, 1831. Vol 5. By Richard Peters. Aug 23—6

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, an Attachment hath been granted by me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace of the county of Allegheny, against a certain Daniel McGinley, late of said county, Blacksmith, upon which Attachment, the goods of the said Daniel McGinley, of the value of fifteen dollars twelve and a half cents, have been attached: this is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said Daniel McGinley, to appear on Tuesday, the 30th of August next ensuing the date hereof, at the house of Matthew Abers, tavern keeper, in Plum township, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands against the said McGinley, agreeably to the directions of the said Act. Given under my hand and seal the 4th day of July, A. D. 1831.

ROBERT BEATTY, J. P. [Seal.]
August 19, 1831.—3t

INFORMATION WANTED.—*James Reamsbottom*, a native of the King's county, Ireland, emigrated to Canada in the spring of 1827: he was following his trade (a weaver) at a place called Paterson, within 15 miles of the city of New York, since which time no account has been heard from him. His brother, Jonathan Reamsbottom, is now at York, U. C. and is anxious to hear from him if living, and if dead, he hopes that some person will have the goodness to write the cause and manner of his death. A letter addressed to Jonathan Reamsbottom, in care of Mr. D. Clindinning, Church street, will confer a favor, and be promptly attended to. August 23—3t.

NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE.

PALMER & HIGBY are now receiving and opening, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. M'Clurg & Dennison, No 61 Wood street

A Large and General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND IMPORTATION.

Their arrangements are such, as to be constantly supplied from the New York and Philadelphia markets, with desirable articles.

They respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

March 11, 1831—iw6mo.

WANTED, to attend in a Dry Goods Store, a Young Man, about 18 years of age, who is a tolerably good scholar. Good references will be required. Apply at this office. 1*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33⅓	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabetht'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

NAT'AL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Senate—Col. JAMES JOHNSTON.
Assembly—HUGH DAVIS,
SAMUEL GORMLY,
FRANCIS C. FLANAGAN,
ROBERT HILANDS.

ANTI-MASONIC TICKET.

Senate—WILLIAM HAYS.
Assembly—DAVID GILLELAND,
FRANCIS KERNS,
JAMES HULTZ.
ANDREW BAYNE.
Sheriff—JOSEPH WELSH.
Commissioner—JAMES HILANDS.
Coroner—HUGH M'CLELLAND.
Auditor—JOHN RANKIN.

WILLIAM LECKY is a candidate for the *SHERIFFALTY* of Allegheny county.
July 8—te

WE are authorised to state that Mr. JOHN M'DOWEL, of Pittsburgh, is a candidate for the office of county commissioner. Aug. 9

"Prize Selling Office."

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 18, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 10TH of SEPTEMBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 60 Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
2	10,000		20,000
4	5,000		20,000
1	1,640		1,640
8	1,000		8,000
22	500		11,000
46	300		13,800
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 Tickets			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold; a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Aug. 30.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 18, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
2	10,000		20,000
4	5,000		20,000
1	1,640		1,640
8	1,000		8,000
22	500		11,000
46	300		13,800
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 tickets.			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

Aug. 30, 1831.

WILSON M'CANDLESS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

OFFICE, Corner of Market street and the Diamond. Entrance No. 2 in the Diamond.
July 5—w3mo

DRUG AND MEDICAL WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the DRUG BUSINESS, under the firm of

HOLMES & KIDD.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the stock in trade of the late Dr. G. Dawson, which stock was in good order, and no doubt but the finest assortment in the city. A large addition will be added to the stock in a few days, as one of the partners has visited the eastern cities, and made purchases for cash: also made arrangements for regular supplies of fresh articles, viz: Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Perfumeries, &c., all of which they will warrant genuine.

Physicians, Country Merchants and others can be supplied on moderate terms, dealers in their line would do well to call and examine their stock. Special attention will still be paid to retail business: the best articles kept on hand for family use.

They feel assured from the knowledge of the business they have, and experience in the same, and the punctuality which they will pursue toward them that favor them with a call, that a sufficient share of public patronage will be awarded.

Special attention will be paid to packing goods, ordered from a distance.

N. HOLMES & J. KIDD,

Agents for Dr Dyott's Medicine, Potter's Vegetable Catholicon, La Mott's Cough Drops, and the Balm of Iberia, *Wood street, No.* 60.

July 22—w3mo.

Valuable Real Property FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at Public Auction, *on Thursday, the eighth day of September next*, on the premises, the LOT OF GROUND at the corner of Main and Union streets, in the town of Wheeling, lately owned by James M. Thompson, measuring 49 feet on Main, and 69 feet on Union street, whereon is erected a valuable Three Story Brick Building, now occupied as four separate stores, but capable of being converted into a less number to suit the convenience of the proprietor. This is one of the most central and desirable business stands in the place, and will always be certain to command good tenants and high rents, if the purchaser does not desire to occupy it himself. Terms, which will be liberal, made known at sale.

MARCUS WILSON,
S. A. WESTCOTT,
MORGAN NELSON,
Assignees of James M. Thompson.

Wheeling, July 13, 1831. [July 15—w8t]

PITTSBURGH

COMB MANUFACTORY!

PETER V. S. VOORHIS respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity that he carries on business in the house lately occupied by John I. Kay & Co., being No. 95 Market street, where he manufactures, and will constantly keep on hand for sale, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices, all articles in his line of business, consisting of *Mock Shell, Tortoise Shell, Brazilian Shell, Ivory, and Horn*

COMBS,

of a variety of patterns and sizes, of his own manufacture. He also keeps on hand a handsome assortment of JEWELRY, consisting of Breast Pins, Chains, Seals, Keys, Rings, Neck-Laces, Ever-Pointed Pencils, and a very great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, which he will sell on the lowest and most accommodating terms.

☞Tortoise Shell Combs repaired in the neatest manner. The highest price given for Horns.

August 23, 1831—wtf

POETRY.

A CONTRAST.

BY THE LATE JOHN RUDOLPH SUTEMEISTER.

THE MORNING SUN!—the morning sun!—
How o'er the earth his lustres move,
When his first glance is thrown upon
The bright, the glowing heaven above!
The birds seek now each verdant spray—
Now glide, on light and joyous wing,
To pour on air their roundelay—
To wake on high their caroling!

The soul of halcyon repose
Sleeps on the soft and silver air—
The zephyr's breath is on the rose,
And on the woodbine blossoms fair—
The dew reflects the orient sun,
Whose magic tints to it are given;
Oh! man's fond eye ne'er looked upon
A fairer earth—a brighter heaven!—

The morning sun!—the morning sun!—
Joy wakes to view his glories spread,
When night hath chased the cloud of dun
Whose gloomy folds waved overhead:—
When nature wakes from soft repose—
While sports young May in earth's green bowers,
Joy wakes to breath the fragrant rose—
The woodbine's rich and matchless flowers.

To dash, with foot-fall light, away
From the green sward, the dews of heaven—
To list the wild-birds' varied lay,
While to the breeze their plumes are given—
How blest is Joy's o'erflowing heart
To bask beneath the golden dawn—
To view the sun his light impart
To the bright flowers and dewy lawn!

THE DYING SUN!—the dying sun!—
How sink his languid rays to rest,
When twilight throws his shroud upon
The pale and melancholy west!
The rose, which bloomed in early May,
Droops now on its deserted stem!
O'er its sere leaves and blighted spray,
Pours the night-wind, its requiem!

The birds, which sang in summer's light,
And danced on bright and purple wing,
Wake not the tuneless ear of night—
Hushed is their blithesome caroling!
Their rest is where their song has been—
They sleep upon each faded flower—
Ah! sorrow's eye can show no scene
More welcome than pale twilight's hour!

The dying sun!—the dying sun!—
Oh! sorrow loves its failing light—
It breathes a kindred glow upon
The breast, wrapt in the gloom of night!
Pale sorrow loves the withered spray—
The flower o'er which the blight hath past—
These speak of raptures passed away—
Of cherished joys, too bright to last!

What though the wild-birds' loved retreat
Gives back no more their warblings dear?
The strain of gladness is not meet
For sorrow's lone and tuneless ear!
Better to list the breeze of night
O'er each sere leaf and dying flower—
Ah! earth can show no sadder sight
Than meets the eye at twilight's hour!

From the Pendleton Messenger.

MR. CALHOUN'S SENTIMENTS.

CONCLUDED.

Whatever diversity of opinion may exist, in relation to the principle, or the effect on the productive industry of the country, of the present or of any other Tariff of protection, there are certain political consequences flowing from the present, which none can doubt, and all must deplore. It would be in vain to attempt to conceal what has divided the country into two great geographical divisions, and arrayed them against each other, in opinion at least, if not interests also, on some of the most vital of political subjects—on its finance, its commerce, and its industry; calculated above all others, in time of peace, to produce excitement, and in relation to which the Tariff has placed the sections in question in deep and dangerous conflict. If there be any point on which the (I was going to say southern section, but to avoid as far as possible the painful feelings such discussions are calculated to excite, I shall say) weaker of the two sections is unanimous, it is that its prosperity depends, in a great measure, on free trade, light taxes, economical, and as far as possible, equal disbursements of the public revenue, and an unshackled industry, leaving them to pursue whatever may appear most advantageous to their interests. From the Potomac to the Mississippi, there are few indeed, however divided on other points, who would not, if dependent on their volition, and if they regarded the interest of their particular section only, remove from commerce and industry every shackle, reduce the revenue to the lowest point that the wants of the government fairly required, and restrict the appropriations to the most moderate scale, consistent with the peace, the security, and the engagements of the public; and who do not believe that the opposite system is calculated to throw on them unequal burthen, to repress their prosperity, and to encroach on their enjoyment.

On all those deeply important measures, the opposite opinion prevails, if not with equal unanimity, with at least a great preponderating majority, in the other and stronger section; so much so, that no two distinct nations ever entertained more opposite views of policy than these two sections do, on all the important points to which I have referred. Nor is it less certain that this unhappy conflict, flowing directly from the Tariff, has extended itself to the halls of legislation, and has converted the deliberations of Congress into an annual struggle between the sections; the stronger to maintain and increase the superiority it has already acquired, and the other to throw off, or diminish its burdens; a struggle in which all feelings of patriotism are gradually subsiding into sectional and selfish attachments.* Nor has the effect of this dangerous conflict ended here. It has not only divided the two sections on the important point already stated, but on the deeper and more dangerous questions, the constitutionality of a protective Tariff, and the general principles and theory of the Constitution itself; the stronger, in order to maintain their superiority, giving a construction to the instrument, which the other believes would convert the General Government into a consolidated irresponsible government, with the total destruction of liberty, and the weaker seeing no hope of relief with such assumption of power turning its eye to the reserved sovereignty of the states, as the only refuge from oppression. I shall not extend these remarks, as I might, by showing that while the effect of the system of protection was rapidly alienating one section, it was not less rapidly, by its necessary operation, distracting and corrupting the other; and between the two, subjecting the administration to violent and sudden changes, totally inconsistent with all stability and wisdom in the management of the affairs of the nation, of which we already see fearful symptoms. Nor do I deem it necessary to inquire whether this unhappy conflict grows out of true or mistaken views of interest on either, or both sides. Regarded in either light, it ought to admonish us of the extreme danger to which our system is exposed, and the great moderation and wisdom necessary to preserve it. If it comes from mistaken views, if the interests of the two sections as affected by the Tariff, be really the same, and the system, instead of acting unequally, in reality diffuses equal blessings, and imposes equal burdens on every part, it ought to teach us how liable those who are differently situated, and who view their interests under different aspects, are to come to different conclusions, even when their interests are strictly the same; and consequently, with what extreme caution any system of policy ought to be adopted, and with what a spirit of moderation pursued, in a country of such great extent and diversity as ours. But if, on the contrary, the conflict springs really from contrariety of interests, if the burden be on one side, and the benefit on the other, then are we taught a lesson not less important, how little regard we have for the interests of others, while in pursuit of our own, or at least, how apt we are to consider our own interest the interest of all others; and of course how great the danger in a country of such acknowledged diversity of interests, of the oppression of the feebler by the stronger interest, and in consequence of it, of the most fatal sectional conflicts. But whichever may be the cause, the real or supposed diversity of interest, it cannot be doubted, that the political consequences of the prohibitory system, be its effects in other respects beneficial or otherwise, are really such as I have stated: nor can it be doubted, that a conflict between the great sections on questions so vitally important, indicates a condition of the country, so distempered and dangerous, as to demand the most serious and prompt attention. It is only when we come to consider of the remedy, that, under the aspect I am viewing the subject, there can be, among the informed and considerate, any diversity of opinion.

Those, who have not duly reflected on its dangerous and inveterate character, suppose that the disease will cure itself; that events ought to be left to take their own course; and that experience, in a short time, will prove, that the interest of the whole community is the same in reference to the Tariff, or, at least, whatever diversity there may now be, time will assimilate. Such has been the language from the beginning, but unfortunately the progress of events has been the reverse. The country is now more divided than in 1824, and then, more then in 1816. The majority may have increased, but the opposite sides are beyond dispute more determined and excited, than at any preceding period. Formerly the system was resisted, mainly, as inexpedient, but now as unconstitutional, unequal, unjust and oppresive. Then relief was sought exclusively from the General Government; but now, many, driven to despair, are raising the reserved sovereignty of the states, as the only refuge. If we turn from the past and present to the future, we we shall find nothing to lessen, but much to aggravate the danger. The increasing embarrassment and distress of the staple States, the growing conviction, from experience, that they are caused by the prohibitory system principally, and that, under its continued operation, their present pursuits must become profitless, and with a conviction that their great and peculiar agricultural capital cannot be diverted from its ancient and hereditary channels without ruinous losses, all concur to increase, instead of dispelling the gloom that hangs over the future. In fact, to those who will duly reflect on the subject, the hope that the disease will cure itself, must appear perfectly illusory. The question is in reality one between the exporting and non-exporting interests of the country. Were there no exports there would be no Tariff. It would be perfectly useless. On the contrary, so long as there are States, which raise the great agricultural staples, with the view of obtaining their supplies, and which must depend on the general market of the world for their sales, the conflict must remain, if the system should continue, and the distress become more and more inveterate.—

*The system, if continued, must end, not only in subjecting the industry and property of the weaker section to the control of the stronger, but in proscription and political disfranchisement. It must finallly control elections and appointments to offices, as well as acts of legislation, to the great increase of the feelings of animosity, and of the fatal tendency to a complete alienation, between the sections.

Their interest, and that of those, who by high duties would confine the purchase of their supplies to the general market, must from the nature of things, in reference to the Tariff, be in conflict.—Till, then, we cease to raise the great staples, cotton, rice and tobacco, for the same markets, and till we find some other profitable investment for the immense amount of capital and labor now employed in their production, the present unhappy and dangerous conflict cannot terminate unless with the prohibitory system itself.

In the meantime, while idly waiting for its termination through its own action, the progress of events in another quarter is bringing the contest to an immediate and decisive issue. We are fast approaching a period, very novel in the history of nations, and bearing directly and powerfully on the point under consideration, the final payment of a long standing funded debt; a period that cannot be sensibly retarded, or the natural consequences of it eluded, without proving disastrous to those who may attempt either, if not the country itself. When it arrives, the government would find itself in possesion of a surplus revenue of $10,000,000, or $12,000,000, if not previously disposed of, which presents the important question what previous disposition ought to be made; a question which must press urgently for decision at the very next session of congress. It cannot be delayed longer without the most distracting and dangerous consequences.

The honest and obvious course is, to prevent the accumulation of the surplus in the treasury, by a timely and judicious reduction of the imposts, and thereby to leave the money in the pockets of those who made it, and from whom it cannot be honestly nor consistently taken, unless required by the fair and legitimate wants of the Government. If, neglecting a disposition so obvious and just, the Government should attempt to keep up the present high duties, when the money was no longer wanted, or to dispose of this immense surplus by enlarging the old, or devising new schemes of appropriations, or, finding that to be impossible, it should adopt the most dangerous, unconstitutional, and absurd project devised by any government, of dividing the surplus among the States, (a project, which, if carried into execution, could not fail to create an antagonist interest between the States and General Government, on all questions of appropriations, which would certainly end in reducing the latter to a mere office of collection and distribution,) either of these modes would be considered by the section suffering under the present high duties as a fixed determination to perpetuate for ever what it considers the present unequal, unconstitutional, and oppressive burden; and from that moment, it would cease to look to the General Government for relief. This deeply interesting period, which must prove so disastrous, should a wrong direction be given, but so fortunate and glorious should a right one, is just at hand. The work must commence at the next session, as I have stated, or be left undone, or, at least, be badly done. The succeeding session would be too short and too much agitated by the Presidential contest, to afford the requisite leisure and calmness, and the one succeeding would find the country in the midst of the crisis, when it would be too late to prevent an accumulation of the surplus, which I hazard nothing in saying, judging from the nature of men and government, if once permitted to accumulate, would create an interest strong enough to perpetuate itself, supported as it would be by others, so numerous and powerful; and thus would pass away a moment, never to be quietly recalled, so precious, if properly used, to lighten the public burden; to equalize the action of the Government; to restore harmony and peace, and to present to the world the illustrious example which could not fail to prove most favorable to the great cause of liberty every where, of a nation, the freest, and, at the same time, the best and most cheaply governed; of the highest earthly blessing, at the least possible sacrifice.

As the disease will not, then, heal itself, we are brought to the question, can a remedy be applied, and if so, what ought it to be?

To answer in the negative, would be to assert, that our union has utterly failed; and that the opinion, so common before the adoption of our Constitution, that a free Government could not be practically extended over a large country, was correct; and that ours had been destroyed by giving it limits so great, as to comprehend, not only dissimilar, but irreconcileable interests. I am not prepared to admit a conclusion that would cast so deep a shade on the future, and that would falsify all the glorious anticipations of our ancestors, while it would so greatly lessen their high reputation for wisdom. Nothing but the clearest demonstration, founded on actual experience, will ever force me to a conclusion so abhorrent to all of my feelings. As strongly as I am impressed with the great dissimilarity, and, I must add, as truth compels me to do, contrariety of interests in our country, resulting from the causes already indicated, and which are so great, that they cannot be subjected to the unchecked will of a majority of the whole, without defeating the great end of government, justice, and without which it is a curse; yet I see in the Union, as ordained by the Constitution, the means, if wisely used, not only of reconciling all diversities, but also the means, and the only effectual one, of securing to us justice, peace, and security at home and abroad, and with them, that national power and renown, the love of which Providence has implanted for wise purposes too deeply in the human heart; in all of which great objects, every portion of our country, widely extended and diversified as it is, has a common and identical interest. If we have the wisdom to place a proper relative estimate on these more elevated and durable blessings, the present and every other conflict of like character may be readily terminated; but if, reversing the scale, each section should put a higher estimate on its immediate and peculiar gains, and acting in that spirit, should push favorite measures of mere policy, without regard to peace, harmony, or justice, our sectional conflicts would then indeed, without some constitutional check, become interminable, except by the dissolution of the Union itself. That we have, in fact, so reversed the estimate, is too certain to be doubted, and the result is our present distempered and dangerous condition. The cure must commence in the correction of the error, and not to admit we have erred, would be the worst possible symptom. It would prove the disease to be incurable through the regular and ordinary process of legislation; and would compel, finally, a resort to extraordinary, but I still trust, not only constitutional, but safe remedies.

No one would more sincerely rejoice than myself, to see the remedy applied from the quarter where it could be most easily and readily done.—It is the only way by which those who think that it is the only quarter from which it can constitutionally come, can possibly sustain their opinion. To omit the application by the General Government, would compel even them to admit the truth of the opposite opinion—or force them to abandon our political system in despair; while, on the other hand, all their enlightened and patriotic opponents would rejoice at such evidence of moderation and wisdom on the part of the General Government, as would supersede a resort to what they believe to be the higher powers of our political system, as indicating a sounder state of public sentiment than has ever heretofore existed in any country, and thus affording the highest possible assurance of the perpetuation of our glorious institutions to the latest generation. For as a people advance in knowledge, in the same degree they may dispense with mere artificial restrictions in their government; and we may imagine, (but dare not expect to see it,) a state of intelligence so universal and high, that all the guards of liberty may be dispensed with, except an enlightened public opinion acting through the right of suffrage; but it pre-supposes a state where every class and every section of the community are capable of estimating the effects of every measure, not only as it may affect itself, but every other class and section, and of fully realizing the sublime truth, that the highest, wisest policy consists in maintaining justice and promoting peace and harmony—and that compared to these, schemes of mere gain are but trash and dross. I fear that experience has already proved that we are far removed from such a state, and that we must consequently rely on the old and clumsy, but approved mode of checking power in order to prevent, or correct abuses; but I do trust, that though far from perfect, we are at least so much so as to be capable of remedying the present disorder in the ordinary way; and thus to prove that with us public opinion is so enlightened, and our political machine so perfect, as rarely to require for its preservation the intervention of the power that created it. How is this to be effected?

The application may be painful, but the remedy I conceive is certain and simple. There is but one effectual cure, an honest redirection of the duties to a fair system of revenue, adapted to the just and constitutional wants of the government. Nothing short of this will restore the country to peace, harmony and mutual affection. There is already a deep and growing conviction in a large section of the country, that the impost, even as a revenue system, is extremely unequal, and that it is mainly paid by those who furnish the means of paying the foreign exchanges of the country on which it is laid; and that the case is not varied, taking into the estimate the entire action of the system, whether the producer or consumer pays in the first instance.

I do not propose to enter formally into the discussion of a point so complex and contested; but as it has necessarily a strong practical bearing on the subject under consideration, in all its relations, I cannot pass it without a few general and brief remarks.

If the producer in reality pays, none will doubt but the burden would mainly fall on the section it is supposed to do. The theory that the consumer pays in the first instance, renders the proposition more complex, and will require, in order to understand where the burden in reality ultimately falls, on that supposition, to consider the protective, or as its friends call it, American System, under its threefold aspect, of taxation, of protection, and of distribution; or as performing at the same time the several functions of giving a revenue to the government, of affording protection to certain branches of domestic industry, and furnishing the means to Congress of distributing large sums through its appropriations: all of which are so blended in their effects, that it is impossible to understand its true operation, without taking the whole into the estimate.

Admitting then, as supposed, that he who consumes the article pays the tax in the increased price, and that the burden falls wholly on the consumers, without affecting the producers as a class, (which, by the by, is far from being true,) except in the single case, if there be such a one, where the producers have a monopoly of an article, so indispensable to life, that the quantity consumed cannot be effected by any increase of price, and that considered in the light of a tax, merely, the impost duties fall equally on every section, in proportion to its population, still when combined with its other effects, the burden it imposes, as a tax, may be so transferred from one section to the other, as to take it from one and place it wholly on the other. Let us apply the remark first to its operation as a system of protection.

The tendency of the tax or duty on the imported article is, not only to raise its price, but also, in the same proportion, that of the domestic article of the same kind, for which purpose, when intended for protection, it is in fact laid; and of course, in determining where the system ultimately places the burden in reality, this effect also, must be taken into the estimate. If one of these sections exclusively produces such domestic articles, and the other purchases them from it, then it is clear that to the amount of such increased prices, the tax or duty on the consumption of the foreign articles, would be transferred from the section producing the domestic articles, to the one that purchased and consumed them, unless, the latter in turn, be indemnified by the increased price of the objects of its industry, which form the basis of our exports, the price of which is regulated by the foreign not the domestic market. To those who grow them, the increased price of the foreign and domestic articles both, in consequence of the duty on the former, is in reality, and in the strictest sense, a tax, while it is clear that the increased price of the latter acts as a bounty to the section producing them, and that as the amount of such increased prices, on what it sells to the other section, is greater or less than the duty it pays on the imported articles, the system will in fact operate as a bounty or tax; if greater, the difference would be a bounty; if less, a tax.

Again, the operation may be equal in every other respect, and yet the pressure of the system, relatively on the two sections, be rendered very unequal by the appropriations or distribution. If each section receives back what it paid into the treasury, the equality if it previously existed will continue; but if the one receives back less, and the other proportionally more than it paid, then the difference in relation to the sections will be to the former a loss, and to the later a gain; and the system in this respect would operate to the amount of the difference, as a contribution from the one receiving less than it paid to the other that receives more. Such would be incontestibly its general effects, taken in all its different aspects, even on the theory supposed to be most favorable to prove the equal action of the system, that the consumer pays in the first instance the whole amount of the tax.

To show how, on this supposition, the burden and advantages of the system would actually distribute themselves between the sections, would carry me too far into details; but I feel assured, after full and careful examination, that they are such as to explain what otherwise would seem inexplicable, that one section should consider its repeal a calamity and the other a blessing; and that such opposite views should be taken by them, as to place them in a state of determined conflict in relation to the great fiscal and commercial interests of the country. Indeed were there no satisfactory explanation, the opposite views that prevail in the two sections, as to the effects of the system, ought to satisfy all of its unequal action. There can be no safer or more certain rule, than to suppose each portion of the country equally capable of understanding their respective interests; and that each is a much better judge of the effects of any system of measures on its peculiar interest than the other can possibly be.

But whether the opinion of its unequal action be correct or erroneous, nothing can be more certain than that the impression is widely extending itself, that the system, under all its modifications, is essentially unequal, and if to that be added, a conviction still deeper, and more universal, that every duty imposed *for the purpose of protection is not only unequal, but also unconstitutional*, it would be a fatal error to suppose that any remedy short of that which I have stated can heal our political disorders.

In order to understand more fully the difficulty of adjusting this unhappy contest, on any other ground, it may not be improper to present a general view of the constitutional objection, that it may be clearly seen how hopeless it is to expect that it can be yielded by those who have embraced it.

They believe that all the powers vested by the Constitution in Congress, are not only restricted by the limitations expressly imposed, but also by the nature and object of the powers themselves. Thus though the power to impose duties on imports be granted, in general terms, without any other express limitations, but that they shall be equal, and no preference shall be given to the ports of one state over those of another, yet as being a portion of the taxing power, given with the view of raising revenue, it is from its nature restricted to that object, as much so as if the Convention had expressly so limited it; and to use it to effect any other purpose not specified in the Constitution, is an infraction of the instrument in its most dangerous form; an infraction by perversion, more easily made, and more difficult to resist than any other. The same view is believed to be applicable to the power of regulating commerce, as well as all the other powers. To surrender this important principle, it is conceived, would be to surrender all power, and to render the government unlimited and despotic; and to yield it up in relation to the particular power in question, would be in fact to surrender the control of the whole industry and capital of the country to the General Government; and would end in placing the weaker section in a colonial relation with the stronger.—For no things are more dissimilar in their nature, or may be more unequally affected by the same laws, than different descriptions of labor and property, and if taxes, by increasing the amount and changing the intent only may be perverted, in fact, into a system of penalties and rewards, it would give all the power that could be desired to subject the labor and property of the minority to the will of the majority, to be regulated without regarding the interest of the former, in subserviency to the will of the latter. Thus thinking, it would seem unreasonable to expect that any adjustment, based on the recognition of the correctness of a construction of the Constitution which would admit the exercise of such a power, would satisfy the weaker of the two sections, particularly with its peculiar industry and property, which experience has shown may be so injuriously effected by its exercise. Thus much for one side.

The just claims of the other ought to be equally respected. Whatever excitement the system has justly caused in certain portions of our country, I hope and believe all will conceive that the change should be made with the least possible detriment to the interests of those who may be liable to be affected by it, consistently by what is justly due to others, and the principles of the constitution. To effect this, will require the kindest spirit of conciliation, and the utmost skill; but even with these, it will be impossible to make the transition without a shock greater or less; though I trust, if judiciously effected, it will not be without many compensating advantages. That there will be some such, cannot be doubted. It will, at least, be followed by greater stability, and will tend to harmonize the manufacturing with all of the other great interests of the country and bind the whole in mutual affection. But these are not all. Another advantage of essential importance to the ultimate prosperity of our manufacturing industry will follow. *It will cheapen production;* and in that view the loss of any one branch, will be nothing like in proportion to the reduction of duty on that particular branch. Every reduction will in fact operate as a bounty to every other branch except the one reduced; and thus the effect of a general reduction will be to cheapen, universally, the price of production, by cheapening living, wages and materials; so as to give if not equal profits after the reduction, profits by no means reduced proportionably to the duties; an effect which, as it regards the foreign market, is of the utmost importance. It must be apparent on reflection, that the means adopted to secure the home market for our manufactures, are precisely the opposite of those necessary to obtain the foreign. In the former the increased expense of production in consequence of a system of protection, may be more than compensated by the increased price at home of the article protected; but in the latter this advantage is lost, and as there is no other corresponding compensation, the increased cost of production must be a dead loss in the foreign market. But whether these advantages, and many others that might be mentioned, will ultimately compensate to the full extent, or not, the loss to the manufacturers on the reduction of the duties, certain it is, that we have approached a point at which a great change cannot be much longer delayed; and that the more promptly it may be met, the less excitement there will be, and the greater leisure and calmness for a cautious and skilful operation in making the transition; and which it becomes those more immediately interested duly to consider. Nor ought they to overlook, in considering the question, the different characters of the claims of the two sides. The one asks from the government no advantage, but simply to be let alone in the undisturbed possession of their natural advantages, and to secure which as far as was consistent with the other objects of the constitution, was one of their leading motives in entering into the Union; while the other side claims, for the advancement of their prosperity, the positive interference of the government. In such cases, on every principle of fairness and justice, such interference ought to be restrained within limits strictly compatible with the natural advantages of the other. He who, looking to all the causes in operation—the near approach of the final payment of the public debt, the growing disaffection and resistance to the system, in so large a section of the country, the deeper principles on which opposition to it is gradually turning, must be, indeed, infatuated, not to see a great change is unavoidable; and that the attempt to elude, or much longer delay it, must finally but increase the shock and disastrous consequences which may follow.

In forming the opinions I have expressed, I have not been actuated by an unkind feeling towards our manufacturing interests. I now am, and ever have been, decidedly friendly to them, though I cannot concur in all of the measures which have been adopted to advance them. I believe considerations higher than any question of mere pecuniary interest, forbids their use. But subordinate to these higher views of policy, I regard the advancement of mechanical and chemical improvements with feeling little short of enthusiasm; not only as the prolific source of national and individual wealth, but as the great means of enlarging the domain of man over the material world; and, thereby, of laying the solid foundation of a highly improved condition of society, morally and politically. I fear not that we shall extend our power too far over the great agents of nature; but, on the contrary, I consider such enlargement of our power, as tending more certainly and powerfully to better the condition of our race, than any one of the many powerful causes now operating to that result. With these impressions, I not only rejoice at the general progress of the arts in the world, but in their advancement in our own country; and, as far as protection can be incidentally afforded, in the fair and honest exercise of our constitutional powers, I think now as I have always done, that sound policy, connected with the security, independence and peace of the country, requires them to be protected; but, that we cannot go a single step beyond, without jeopardizing our peace, our harmony, and our liberty; considerations of infinitely more importance to us than any measure of mere policy can possibly be.

In thus placing my opinions before the public, I have not been actuated by the expectation of changing the public sentiment. Such a motive, on a question so long agitated, and so beset with feelings of prejudice and interest, would argue, on my part, an insufferable vanity, and a profound ignorance of the human heart. To avoid, as far as possible, the imputation of either, I have confined my statement on the many and important points on which I have been compelled to touch, to a simple declaration of my opinions, without advancing any other reasons to sustain me in them, than what appeared to me to be indispensable to the full understanding of my views; and if they should, on any point, be thought to be not clearly and explicitly developed, it will, I trust, be attributed to my solicitude to avoid the imputations to which I have alluded; and not from any desire to disguise my sentiments, nor the want of arguments and illustrations to maintain positions, which so abound in both, that it would require a volume to do them any thing like justice. I can only hope, that truths, which I feel assured are essentially connected with all that we ought to hold most dear, may not be weakened in the public estimation by the imperfect manner in which I have been by the object in view compelled to present them.

With every caution on my part, I dare not hope, in taking the step I have, to escape the imputation of improper motives; though I have without reserve freely expressed my opinions, not regarding whether they might or might not be popular; I have no reason to believe that they are such as will conciliate public favor, but the opposite, which I greatly regret, as I have ever placed a high estimate on the good opinion of my fellow citizens. But be that as it may, I shall, at least, be sustained by feelings of conscious rectitude. I have formed my opinions after the most careful and deliberate examination, with all of the aids which my reason and experience could furnish; I have expressed them honestly and fearlessly, regardless of their effects personally; which, however interesting to me individually, are of too little importance to be taken into the estimate, where the liberty and happiness of our country are so vitally involved.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Fort Hill, July 26th, 1831.

The citizens of Salem, Mass. have memorialized the President, requesting one or more armed ships to be ordered to cruise on the coast of Sumatra.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1831.

We postpone some editorial matter to make room for Foreign News, for which we know our patrons are anxious.

CORRECTION.—Several members of the *Independent Hickory Club* have called on us, and stated that we were mistaken when we asserted that that Club was favorable to Mr. Buchanan. They assure us that there are but two friends of that gentleman in the Club, and that a principal inducement to the formation of a new Club, was a fear that some of the members of the other were rather lukewarm in support of William Wilkins—so that the only controversy now seems to be, who shall excel in devotion to this new idol.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—It appears that Hawes has defeated Chilton by nine votes, so that the Delegation in Congress will be eight for Jackson and four for Clay.

INDIANA ELECTIONS.—Returns from all the counties but three, give to *Gen. Noble*, the Clay candidate for Governor, a majority of about 2700: the three remaining counties, it is expected, will increase that majority to about three thousand.—*David Wallace*, a Clay man, is elected Lieutenant Governor, by about the same majority.

We have received a copy of a truly interesting and valuable little work, called the "*Working Man's Companion; the Results of Machinery, namely, cheap production and increased employment, exhibited.*"—This book is published in a very cheap form, by Messrs. Carey & Hart, of Philadelphia, and is for sale by Messrs. Johnston & Stockton, and the other booksellers in this city. We calculate to enrich our columns by frequent extracts from it. Extracts, however well made, can give but an imperfect knowledge of the merits of the work: we therefore earnestly advise our friends to buy, read, and judge for themselves.

The following *very sensible* paragraph is from the *American Manufacturer* of Saturday last. It needs no comment.

"*Pittsburgh Gazette.*—In the last number of this paper we find an article headed "Paddy and the Fox," which shows pretty clearly the light in which the editor views Ireland and Irishmen. *The article is intended to ridicule Irishmen by burlesquing the idiom of their tongue, and in endeavoring to create mirth at their expense.* That the editor of the Gazette would dare to ridicule through such means a respectable portion of his subscribers, we did not suppose—that he can do so with impunity, remains to be seen. P."

WM. HAYS' VOTE, *in favor of the right of the people to petition the Legislature.*—The two last numbers of the Mercury contained some remarks calling upon Mr. Hays for the reasons for his vote on the memorials of many of our fellow citizens in relation to the Cherokee Indians. These remarks were not expressed in that kind of language which would justify Mr. Hays in noticing them, but were mere carricatures of articles from our paper, substituting the name of Mr. Hays for that of Mr. Craft, and were no doubt intended to give Mr. Craft's friends an excuse for saying that *Mr. Hays also refused to explain.* Mr. Darlington, however, with that promptness which characterises his conduct, determined to defeat this stratagem: he therefore, on Saturday last, addressed a note to Mr. Hays, in which he expressed his belief that he (Mr. Hays) had never given a vote for which he was either "afraid or ashamed" to give his reasons, and requesting him to give "a brief history of the matter, and a statement of the grounds of his vote." The letter which we publish below is the reply to this note. It gives a plain unvarnished history of the matter, and a detail of the reasons which induced him to vote *against the indefinite postponement.* These reasons must, we think, be satisfactory to every impartial and intelligent man; and even those persons who may not be convinced of the correctness of his reasons, (if there be any,) must be pleased with his frankness and honesty. Additional reasons might have been given: it might, we believe, have been stated with perfect truth, *that never before, since the organization of our Government, were the memorials of a large number of our citizens so contemptuously treated by our legislature.* We do not assert this with absolute positiveness, but with much confidence: we have taken some pains in examining the Journals, and have found no similar case. Will some of Mr. Craft's friends *dare* to imitate the example of Mr. Darlington, by addressing a note to that gentleman?

Pittsburgh, August 29, 1831.

TO MR. B. DARLINGTON.

Late on Saturday evening I received your friendly note of that date. You do me only justice when you express your firm belief that I never have nor ever will give a vote for which I would be either *afraid* or *ashamed* to assign my reasons. Elected as I was by the people of the county, I consider myself their representative, and bound to account to them for my conduct; and if I should at any time refuse to explain, when properly called on, I would not have the assurance or hardihood again to expect their suffrages. It is therefore with great pleasure that I proceed to comply with the request contained in your note.

During the month of January last, a number of memorials, signed by a great number of the citizens of this Commonwealth, were presented to the House of Representatives, "*praying the legislature to request our Representatives in Congress to use their exertions for the repeal of the act of the last session* empowering the President to remove the Cherokee nation to some region beyond the Mississippi."—On the 29th of January, a motion was made by Mr. Pettit, a member from Philadelphia, that these memorials be referred to a Select Committee; another motion was then made to *postpone indefinitely* the further consideration of the question and of Mr. Pettit's motion. On this motion the ayes and noes were called, and among them my name will be found *against* the *indefinite postponement*, and my colleagues all *in favor* of it.—This is the history of the matter.

I will proceed briefly, and in my plain way, to give my reasons. The petitions of a great number of our fellow citizens were before us, praying us to do a particular thing: these petitions were couched in *respectful language*, and I thought deserved *respectful treatment.* The Constitution of the State guaranties to the citizens of this Commonwealth a right to petition in all proper cases. The motion *to postpone indefinitely*, I had learned from my short experience was equal to a *rejection.* I had not made up my mind as to the propriety or impropriety of granting the prayer of the memorialists, and I did not deem it necessary to decide upon that matter at that stage of the question. Mr. Pettit had asked to refer the matter to a committee, the *customary and uniform course* in such cases. I tho't that the correct course in this case. The committee, if one had been appointed, could have examined the matter, and if they decided *against* the memorialists, they could have assigned the reasons of the rejection; and this I thought would have been treating the petitioners with respect. On the other hand, *postponing indefinitely* Mr. Pettit's motion would be, as I thought, a violation of that provision of the constitution which grants to the citizens a right to petition their servants in legislature assembled. I thought the right to petition would be a *mere bubble*, if the legislature had the right to refuse to *consider* the petitions when presented.

The propriety or impropriety of complying with the prayer of the memorialists was not then before the legislature. The simple question was, shall we treat these memorialists with that degree of respect which has been uniformly extended to the citizens of this state by their representatives. I considered myself as a servant of the people, and could not reconcile it to my mind to treat them with contempt.

These were some of my reasons, and I am entirely willing that my constituents should judge of their correctness. Yours sincerely,

WM. HAYS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

CONSPIRACY AT WARSAW—SETTLEMENT OF BELGIAN AFFAIRS—DEATH OF THE ARCH DUKE CONSTANTINE.

By the ship Mary Howland, Capt. Akin, arrived at New York, which sailed from Liverpool on the 13th July, the Editors of the Daily Advertiser have received London papers to the 14th. They have also been favored by Captain Aikin with a Liverpool paper of the 13th, and other late papers.

A very dangerous conspiracy had been discovered among some Polish officers and the numerous Russians prisoners in Warsaw, in time to prevent any ill effects.

The Ministers have announced their intention of going through the English reform bill, previously to the discussion of the Irish and Scotch bills.

Mr. Stanley has withdrawn the clause in his Irish bill, for punishing with transportation any person found in the possession of unregistered arms.

It had been announced by Lord Althorp, that the duty on steam boats would be abandoned.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland had decided that it was inexpedient to celebrate the 12th of July in the present crisis.

The block and machine calico printers, at Blackburn, lately made a general turn out, on receiving notice that prices were to be reduced.

On the 28th of June the main body of the Russian army is said to have been within twelve miles of Warsaw. Marshal Paskewitch is said to have taken the command, but this seems not to be certain.

The death of the Grand Duke Constantine—mentioned without particulars—is attributed to suicide, probably with as little truth as in the case of Marshal Diebitsch.

The Cholera is reported to have reached St. Petersburgh.

The result of the elections in France, has probably been such as to strengthen the present government, an event which was to be desired by the friends of good order and true freedom in all countries.

The Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg has been received by the Belgians, by a majority in the Congress, which may enable him to assume the throne with some chance of success.

Earl Grey intends to despatch the English reform bill before taking up those relating to Ireland and Scotland. The 23d of September is rumored to have been fixed for the coronation of King William and Queen Adelaide.

FRANCE.

We have received by the express the Paris papers of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. They bring the solution of the great problem in French politics—the issue of the late elections, which are terminated throughout the country, and, upon the whole, favorable to the government. Those of the city of Paris appear to be unequivocal, and in the Departments, so far as the accounts furnished to Saturday evening afford data for conclusions, the proportion of moderate or ministerial candidates was calculated as more than two thirds of the whole. The ministerial journals do not show much disposition to exult over this triumph, whilst the National is full of reproaches to the constituency, particularly that of Paris, for the strong partiality which it has shown for Ministers. It affirms, however, that there will be a majority against the hereditary Peerage. It is understood that a change in foreign policy has been conceded by the government. Of the names of those deputies most familiar to English readers, whose re-election is thus secured, M. Cassimir has been returned by three places—Paris, Troyes, and Epernay; Odillon Barrot by four—Brionne, Chauney, Vermeuil and Strasbourg, which latter place also sends Lafayette; M. J. Lafitte for Bayonne; General Gerard for Senlis; Dupin, Sen. for Clemeci, &c. There will be but few new members in the next Chamber. These papers contain a number of rumors respecting foreign politics, which, however, seem to rest upon no very substantial authority.

BELGIUM.

Prince Leopold is now King of the Belgians. After a nine days' discussion, a division took place, when the members for the Prince were 126
Against him, 70
Majority, 56

A deputation composed of M. Lebeau, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count F. de Merode, Barons Joseph D'Hoogvorst and Woelmar, and Mr. Hope, left Brussels on Sunday night, to wait on the new Sovereign of Belgium, KING LEOPOLD 1st.

BRUSSELS, Saturday night, 12 o'clock.—Nothing has occurred since the express forwarded to you this afternoon with the particulars of the acceptance of the Belgians: we are all alive: preparations are already making for an illumination on a most magnificent scale. The Prince is expected on Sunday. I had no conception of his popularity. In every cabaret you hear nothing but praises of his private character, and the immense benefits Belgium will receive from his reign.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

From the London Morning Chronicle, of July 12.

The intelligence brought yesterday from Hamburgh is interesting. General Hurtig, General Satacki, Colonel Stupecki, the Russian Chamberlain Fanshawe, M. Lessell, and Madame Bazanon, a Russian lady, are arrested, charged with a conspiracy to arm the Russian prisoners, to make a diversion, and then perhaps deliver Warsaw into the hands of the enemy, in case of an attack. The escape of Rudiger is attributed to the treachery of General Jankowski, who is implicated in the above conspiracy. General Hurtig was in regular correspondence with a Russian Colonel Brendi, residing at Lemberg, in Galicia, and one Iniz de Leo, formerly an officer in the Polish army, was the agent between them. 3,000,000 of florins was discovered at the House of Lessell; and it would appear from the papers found in possession of the conspirators, that at Ostrolenka the Russians were put in possession of the whole of Skrzynecki's plans. The plot, if not detected, might have been productive of most disastrous results to the Poles. One part of it was to arm the Russian prisoners from the arsenal, to destroy the bridge at Praga, and thus cut off the troops stationed there from the relief of the capital, while the Russians were to cross the Vistula at Plock or Dobisga, and enter Warsaw in the absence of the troops.

There is still uncertainty as to the operations of Gielgud and Chlapowski. If the Prussian accounts are to be believed, they have been defeated.

The Cholera has made its appearance in St. Petersburgh, though it is said hitherto to have assumed a mild form. The death of the Grand Duke Constantine has taken place at Wittepsk.—Rumor, as usual in Russia, is busy accounting for his death.

A Parisian traveler lately from St. Petersburgh, has furnished us a statement of the situation of parties in the Russian empire, from which it appears, that in spite of the vigilance of the police and the slavery of the press, much discontent is expressed both against the Emperor and his government.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JUNE 25.—By an imperial ukase, addressed to the Senate on the 4th, (16th) June, a general amnesty is declared in favor of those who have taken part in the rebellion, and particularly for the nobility, commanders of troops members of the priesthood, &c. on condition that they express their contrition, and offer by their future conduct a satisfactory guarantee for the sincerity of their opinion. Severe punishments are decreed against those who persist in their disobedience, or who again return to insubordination.

Defeat of the Poles near Wilna.

BERLIN, JULY 6.—The Prussian State Gazette of this date contains a long article dated from the Russian head-quarters, Pultusk, June 28, giving an official and detailed account of the total defeat of the united forces of Generals Gielgud and Chlapowski, in an attack on the Russian troops posted at and around Wilna, consisting of the division of Gen. Baron Von Sacken, reinforced by some regiments of the Guards under the command of Gen. Baron Kuruta, The enemy being entirely foiled by the dreadful fire of the artillery in their attempts to carry the heights, were compelled to retreat, and were pursed by the Russian cavalry. Gen. Kuruta, who had reserved part of the Imperial Guard to cover the heights, which are so important for the defence of Wilna, now ordered the cavalry of the Guard and the Lithuanian regiments to attack, which they did with such impetuosity that the enemy could not destroy the bridge over the Wilna.—The enemy being driven across the river, and flying in consternation on the road to Kauen, Gen Kuruta ordered the light cavalry to pursue, which he was induced to do by the news that Count Tolsoti, commander-in-chief of the army of reserve, was at hand with two divisions. This junction completely secures Wilna, and will afford means of acting with energy against Gielgud's division. The Russians took 600 prisoners including eight officers.

DEATH OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—It appears that the Grand Duke Constantine, late Vice King of Poland, is dead. The following is the only paragraph which we have yet seen upon the subject. We infer that he died of Cholera. The suggestion of self murder is hardly probable:

Letters from Hamburgh attribute the death of the Grand Duke Constantine to the cord rather than to the; cholera! It is remarkable that two of the prime persecutors of the Poles should be thus prematurely cut off. In these times of philosophy and infidelity, it would be considered superstitious even to hint at the agency of a retributive Providence.

We find the following paragraph in the Boston Evening Gazette.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"John Quincy Adams is passing an honorable retirement in literary labors. The life of his father is nearly ready for the press. His leisure hours are, we understand, employed in the preparation of some other productions, among which is a poetical version of David's Psalms. Judging from several occasional hymns which have from time to time appeared, we feel confident that this effort will be highly creditable to the learned and gifted author. May not the ex-President of a great and powerful nation take up the lyre of Israel's King, with equal dignity, and contribute something to the praise and glory of the 'Lord of Lords and King of Kings?'"

It has been reported in Boston, that overtures, with regard to the Presidentship, were made by the Anti-Masonic party to Mr. Adams, and declined by that gentleman.

We take great pleasure in giving the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris. We received it from a friend who had spent much time in that city; and we have reason to know that no person in the French Capital can have better opportunities of knowing accurately the movements of the functionaries at the French Court than the writer. The subject matter of the extract has recently been promulgated in this country; but we have seen nothing in reference to the negotiations of Mr. Rives which may be considered so unquestionably authentic.—*Phil. Gaz.*

PARIS, June 29.

"His excellency Mr. Rives is on the very point of bringing our negotiations with France to a final and most satisfactory termination. Twenty-eight and a half millions of francs are to be paid by instalment within six years from the ratification of the treaty. The sum, it is believed, will fully indemnify the claimants for the amount of their losses, and perhaps leave something to be divided as interest.

"Mr. Gallatin computed the whole amount of our claims at twenty-five millions, ten of which he thought would never be allowed by the French Government under any circumstances whatever. The triumphant success of Mr. Rives is owing to a degree of assiduity, perseverance and address of which there are probably no examples in the history of American diplomacy.

In haste, yours most truly."

From the New York American.

The French Claims, it may we believe now be stated with confidence, have been settled, or rather compromised, by our minister in France, Mr. Rives, subject to the approbation of the President and Senate.

The arrangement, as we understand it—and, as the French bureaux are sometimes leaky, we imagine our impressions are well founded—has taken the form of a treaty, which was expected to be executed and forwarded to Washington by the packet of July 10, now daily looked for. The sum stipulated to be paid is *twenty-five millions of francs* with a supplement of interest which will make the whole sum *twenty-eight and a half millions*—payable in six years.

The claims of France upon the United States, including that of Beamarchais, which has been estimated at five millions, are brought down to, and are to be liquidated for, *one and a half million of francs.* France, likewise, gives up her claim under the Louisiana treaty. A mutual reduction of duties upon certain articles of export from each country is stipulated. On our Sea Island Cotton, the present duty in France is to be reduced one half—from 40 to 20 fr. the 100 kilogr. We in like manner are to reduce the duties upon French wines,—to six cents per gallon for red wine in casks, to 10 cents for white wine in casks, and to 22 cents on both kinds in bottles.

Such we believe to be substantially the arrangement negotiated by Mr. Rives—and closing as it does all points in dispute between this country and France, we cannot but look upon it as a satisfactory one.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—The ship Lady Sherbrook, Chambers, from Londonderry for Quebec, with 285 passengers and a crew of 15 men, was lost on the night of July 19, near Cape Ray, Newfoundland. About midnight, rocks were discovered to leeward, and an attempt made to tack, but the wind was so light and ground-swell so great, that it could not be accomplished, and in less than ten minutes after she struck, she was completely broken up.—Only twenty-seven of the former (six of them females,) and the captain, mate and three men were saved, who received assistance twelve hours afterwards, from fishermen. Her boats were all swamped in attempting to land, and those in them perished. The survivors were taken from a piece of wreck and the rocks.

Three hundred and twenty thousand francs have been subscribed by individuals, in France, for the assistance of the Poles. Gen. Lafayette is chairman of the Committee raised to receive these subscriptions.

Horrid Suicide.—A late London paper says:—"A man in Chalons-Sur-Marne, a few days since, having determined to destroy himself, plunged a knife six times into his breast; but not having touched a vital part, thrust it into his throat, where he worked it backwards and forwards in the hope of separating the artery. By this time some neighbors had rushed in, and attempted to prevent the execution of his purpose; but he threatened death to any one who approached him. At length becoming weak from loss of blood, the knife was struck out of his hand by a blow from a stick; but before he could be seized he thrust his two forefingers into the wound in his neck, and literally tore his throat open; this at last succeeded, and he fell down a corpse!

Fire Brick Yard.—A yard for manufacturing Fire Brick is carried on by Mr. Freeman of Pittsburgh, about two miles above the mouth of King's Creek, in this county, and not more 200 yards from the bank of the river. The bricks manufactured in this yard are of excellent quality, and sell readily in Pittsburgh for 18 dollars per 1000, and 20 dollars in Cincinnati. The clay of which they are manufactured, is obtained from a hill side and ground by steam power. There are four hands employed, who, when the weather is good, dig, grind the clay, and mould 1500 bricks per day.

The establishment was commenced in May last, and notwithstanding the wetness of the season, about 40,000 have already been made. The bricks are in much demand, and the business profitable. Large quantities of the clay have been shipped for Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.—*Wellsburgh Gaz.*

From the New York Age.

VIRGINIA.

The elections in this state have terminated in a mortifying manner for the Jackson party. Every friend of Mr. Clay, in the last Congress, has been re-elected, and another added to the number, in the person of Thomas Newton, Esq. of Norfolk, who is returned in the place of Mr. Loyall. But this is not the vexatious part of the case. Mr. Bouldin, a friend of Mr. Calhoun, is re-elected from the district formerly represented by Mr. Randolph, who offered himself as a candidate, but his friends prudently withdrew him, perceiving that he would be beaten. Another Jackson man was named, and he has been distanced.

The second case in which great efforts were made by the Jackson party was in favor of Mr. Dade, in opposition to the present member, Mr. Patton, who openly and boldly approved and justified the conduct of Messrs. Tazewell and Tyler, in the Senate of the United States. Patton has succeeded by a decided majority.

The third case is that of Mr. Coke, at present a member. The following anecdote will explain his feelings. A few days before the election, several persons disputing upon the proposition, whether General Jackson was the author of his messages, Mr. Coke, being present, was appealed to for his opinion. After expressing his surprise that there should be a doubt upon that head, he concluded by saying that the President "*was as illiterate as a pig.*" Mr. Coke, notwithstanding this opinion, is again returned to Congress.

The fourth and last case which we shall notice, is that of John S. Barber, Esq. who is the personal friend, and during the last session of Congress, was the correspondent of Gov. Floyd, of Virginia. The Governor, it is well known, has denounced, in no measured terms, the inefficiency, if not corruption of General Jackson's administration. Mr. Barber has thought and acted with his excellency. An administration candidate was therefore run against him: but the latter has been defeated by a large majority.

We cannot ascertain that there are more than *two* Jackson men, from this state, elected to the next Congress, viz: Messrs. Stevenson and Archer. We presume therefore, that Mr. Ritchie has notified the President, that so far as Virginia is concerned, "*the sceptre has passed from Judah.*"

Speaker of the next House.—There is some probability that John Quincy Adams will be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. It would be highly honorable to the opposition to rally upon Mr. Adams; and if all the opposition members—without clannish distinctions,—should unite upon him, his election would be certain.—This is a very important consideration.—*New York Spectator.*

The Mobile Patriot speaks in very favorable terms of the coal found in the vicinity of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. It is said to be equal to any that has ever reached the United States from Liverpool, and is found in the greatest abundance.

The Royal William, Halifax Steam ship, Capt. Jones, arrived on Sunday night from Montreal, and is now lying at the King's wharf. She came down by the use of her engines, having left Montreal at 2 on Saturday, and stopped at Sorrel and Three Rivers. The Engines worked very well, and her averaged speed was estimated by some persons at ten miles an hour. When the engines are better secured, and every thing in proper trim, she will sail, we have no doubt, well. The Royal William is rigged like a three masted schooner, with three square sails on her foremost, besides large fore and aft sails. Her masts are as lofty as those of a vessel of 300 tons. Her under deck cabin is fitted up with upwards of fifty ample berths, and a large parlor. In a round house on deck is a spacious dining room. The whole of the cabin is fitted up with an elegance and taste of the best style. It is understood she will sail on her first voyage on Tuesday week.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Population of Russia.—By the official census made up to the year 1829, the population of this gigantic empire amounted to 49,000,000, including 17,558,893 serfs and free laborers, and 243,548 clergy—which includes Poland, Finland, the tribes beyond the Caucasus, the civil and military services and some of the Siberian hordes. There are 315,809 families, and 18,771,812 individuals, who pay taxes to the state. Independently of the regular troops, are 747,557 males liable to do duty in the field, namely 180,870 peasants, attached to the military colonies, or regimental settlements, 262,105 Cossacks, 167,269 Bashkirs, 31,159 Mesther-jacks, 28,344 Nomadic Kalmuks, and 68,810 Kirghises.

DIED,

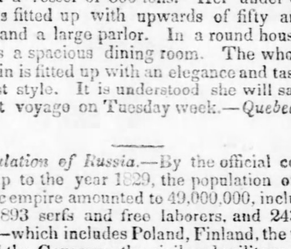
At Steubenville, on the 19th inst. Mrs. ELEANOR M. LAIRD, consort of John M. Laird, late editor of the Steubenville Republican Leger, and formerly of this city.

NEW AND RARE COLLECTION

OF

LIVING ANIMALS,

RECENTLY IMPORTED TO THIS COUNTRY.



THE UNICORN, or RHINOCEROS, being the first and only animal of the kind ever exhibited in this part of the country. It has been considered by theological commentators as the Unicorn of holy writ, as mentioned and particularly described in the book of Job. It ranks next to the Elephant in size, and many writers consider him equal in bulk. It was imported into this country from Calcutta, in October, 1830.

The Royal African Red Lion,
Black and White Lamas,
Royal Bengal Tiger,
White Camel, African Leopard,
North American Panther,
South American Cougar,
The Lynx of Japan,
A pair of Ocelots.

The above, together with a great variety of other Animals and Curious Fowls, will be exhibited at the Black Bear tavern, in Pittsburgh, for THIS WEEK ONLY. Hours of Exhibition, from ten o'clock A M, until 5 P M, and in the evening from 7 until 9 o'clock. The company will be entertained, during the exhibition, with excellent music, upon Kent Bugles, Clarionets, Violins, &c.

Admittance 25 cents: Children under ten years half price. Aug 30—2t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PA,

CLASS NO. 18.

CAPITAL PRIZES—$30,000; 2 of $10,000; 4 of $5,000. To be drawn Sept'r 10, 1831. Sixty Numbers, Nine Drawn Ballots. Tickets only Ten Dollars. ☞Letters from abroad need not be paid. S. J. SYLVESTER,
Aug 30 16 Exchange Buildings

WORKING MAN'S COMPANION—The Results of Machinery, namely, Cheap Production and Increased Employment, exhibited: being an address to the Working Men of the United Kingdom. Lately received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers,
Aug 30—4t 51 Market street.

BOARDING HOUSE!

EIGHT OR TEN genteel Young Men can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, by applying at No. 110 Market st't.
Aug 30 GILBERT M'KOWN.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

TWO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes, Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,
Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, on the 18th of October next, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., a large number of TOWN LOTS AT "BEAVER POINT," situated as follows: One range of Lots fronting on the bayou that cuts across from the Big Beaver to the Ohio river; and also a range of Lots fronting on an alley that runs parallel with Beaver creek, back of Bridgewater. All the Island will also be laid out in small lots and sold, which lies immediately at the junction of the Ohio river and Big Beaver creek. The situation of all these lots is beautiful for building, perhaps not surpassed in the western country; presenting a very commanding prospect, and lying so near the Ohio river and the basin about to be made at the mouth of Big Beaver, will make them eligible sites for any kind of public business. It is unnecessary for me to enlarge in their commendation; but I most earnestly request my fellow citizens, both in this vicinity and at a distance, to attend and judge for themselves. The terms will be easy, and made known the morning of the sale. STEPHEN STONE.

P. S.—Any person now wishing to purchase, can be accommodated at private sale. S. S.
Beaver Point, August 30—1mo

MORE GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED

SUCCESS.

WITH much pleasure, S. J. SYLVESTER announces, that on the 25th August inst., he sold at his *Pittsburgh Office*, to a Club of gentlemen, No. 7 15 69—whole ticket in the Virginia State Lottery, which was entitled to the Prize of

10,000 DOLLARS!

The Club consisted of two medical men, a storekeeper, a contractor, a carpenter, and, for want of a purchaser, the other eighth was owned by S J S The day after the drawing was received, each party was paid his prize money, and raised their voices to pronounce S J S the most fortunate of venders. This is not a solitary instance: the cognomen of Sylvester is always remembered when *Capitals* are spoken of. He has distributed more prizes than any Broker in the United States. He it was who sold in the Union Canal Lottery 9 28 35 in a whole ticket, the splendid prize of $25,000. Also, in the New York Lottery, 20 23 43, the prize of $24,000. Besides these, he has sold capitals of $20,000, $15,000, and 12 of $10,000 each.

Adventurers who address themselves to *S. J. SYLVESTER, Pittsburgh*, or to 130 *Broadway, New York*, will meet with punctuality and dispatch. N. Sylvester superintends the office in Pittsburgh: at either place particular attention will be given to out-town customers: their commissions will be executed, though not relating to the Lottery business. Clubs will meet with every facility and accommodation—liberality in dealing will be Sylvester's motto.

☞On the 21st September the Great and Grand Lottery will be drawn in New York. Prizes of $50,000, $40,000, $30,000, $20,000, $10,000, $5,880, six of $2,500, and twelve of $1000.—Tickets only $16. Remember SYLVESTER.

The Union Canal Lottery (Capital $30,000) will be drawn Sept'r 10: Tickets Ten Dollars.—The following Class on 24th Sept'r: Tickets only Five Dollars: Capitals $20,000. Aug 30

PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscribers, on the 3d Monday of September ensuing, at Peters Creek meeting house, Washington county; for erecting and closing in a BRICK MEETING HOUSE, 60 by 50 feet, with four doors and fourteen windows; the glass 9 by 12 inches; the story 14 feet from floor to ceiling; 18 inch walls to the square; the house to be covered with pine shingles.

WILLIAM M'KNIGHT,
ROBERT FLECK,
DANIEL LIGGETT,
WM. ARTHUR, *Committee.*
August 30—3t*.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

CLASS No. 18, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
2	10,000		20,000
4	5,000		20,000
1	1,640		1,640
8	1,000		8,000
22	500		11,000
46	300		13,800
51	200		10,200
51	100		5,100
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
24220 tickets			$273,760

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
Aug. 30, 1831

TWIN PRIZES!—It is noticed in another advertisement, that on the 25th August, S. J. Sylvester sold and paid in Pittsburgh, the capital of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. A singular fact, but true it is, that on the same day he sold in New York the prize of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. S. J. SYLVESTER,
Aug 30 16 Exchange Buildings

IRON WORKS FOR SALE.

IN consequence of other business occupying the time and personal attention of the subscriber, he has determined to sell his Iron Works, in Washington county, state of Missouri. They are as follows, to wit:

One Blast Furnace, on a never failing stream of water, situated in section fourteen, township thirty-six north, in range two east of the fifth principal meridian—about six miles south of Potosi, and forty miles [over an excellent natural road] to the Mississippi river at Herculaneum, to which place iron is hauled for six dollars per ton. There are several ore banks in the vicinity of the furnace. Ore is now delivered at $1 25 100 per ton, and of the best quality. Timber of excellent quality, principally oak and pine, abounds all around this furnace, and land may be purchased at $1 25 cts. per acre, well clothed with wood, and is renewed by young growth with great rapidity. Attached to the furnace is a machine shop with lathes and tools, for turning, boring, &c. Also, a saw mill, which will cut 1200 feet of pine boards per day, and a small grist mill, which will grind four bushels of corn per hour. This site is very healthy, and has, at least, a dozen fine springs of pure water on it. On the same stream there is an excellent site for a large grist mill, or power for any machinery that may be required equal to that required for two run of stones.

Also, one Forge, situated on Cedar creek, which affords a supply of water for eight months in every year, and frequently all the year round. This forge is now making four tons of bar iron per week, of a quality equal to any in the United States. The forge is about 6¼ miles from the furnace, in the Belleview settlement, which contains some of the best farms in Missouri, and is about 45 miles from the Mississippi river.

Also, a situation for the erection of first rate Iron Works; in fact, not surpassed by any in the United States, as follows:

A water privilege on "Big River," of 5 to 6 feet fall, and by the erection of a dam of 10 feet, a fall of 15 may be had. The bottom of the river is *solid* rock, and a *permanent* dam may be built for about $1000, which will afford water sufficient for a forge with *six fires*, and two hammers, and a surplus beside. The stream is never-failing.—Immediately adjacent is a site for a furnace, and the red ore on this tract is inexhaustible, and its cost at the furnace will be very small. The land on this tract is well covered with timber, as well as the whole adjoining country, and any quantity of which may be entered at $1 25 per acre.—There are excellent springs of water on this place, and a farm of 65 acres is now under cultivation. Limestone of suitable quality for buil ling is abundant on this place, and can be quarried in blocks of a ton in size, if required. This site is only 24 miles from the Mississippi river, near the main road from Selma and Herculaneum to Potosi, and hauling can be done for $2 50 per ton. Boats of 20 tons can come within 8 miles of the works all the year round, and a part of the year can come to the foot of the dam. Big River empties into the Merrimack, 60 miles below this site, and from thence to the mouth (which is about sixteen miles below St. Louis,) is about forty miles.

The whole of the above property will be sold on accommodating terms, both for price and payments, to any person who can give the requisite security, and is only sold on account of the other engagements of the present owner. The works have made money, for the past year, under disadvantageous circumstances. To the enterprising capitalist, or to an iron-master, well acquainted with his business, this property presents an inducement seldom to be had in any part of the U. States. As it is presumed no one will purchase without seeing this property, no further description is necessary. Application to be made to the subscriber, at Potosi, or to Lieut. M. THOMAS, at St. Louis, Missouri. JOHN PERRY.
Potosi, August 30.—3t

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm, on the Bank of the Ohio River.

WILL be sold, at public sale, *without reserve*, on Tuesday, the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, that Valuable Farm, No. 126 Braden's District, on the Beaver Road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 232 acres, of which about 100 are cleared and under good cultivation: the land not cleared is well timbered.—There are on the place several good springs of never failing water, and a good steam boat landing. The improvements are a good square log house and barn, and two good orchards.

An indisputable title will be given, and terms, which will be easy, made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER, } *Adm'rs.*
ROBERT BEER, }
August 16, 1831.—wts.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

260 ACRES of excellent LAND, (lat) the estate of Anthony Rollins, dec.e situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about one mile from Stewartsville, are offered for for sale. The improvements are, a shingle roofed log house and double barn and other out buildings, with a suitable portion of the land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are two valuable Sugar Camps. Possession may be had on the first day of April next. An indisputable title will be given. Daniel M'Caully, who lives on the place, will show the premises. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, near M'Grew's mill, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, who is authorized to sell said property.

SAMUEL M'GREW.
July 19, 1831—3mow$3

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

FOR SALE, The House and Lot in Fourth street, opposite the United States Bank. The lot is 63 feet front by 85 deep.

ALSO, The House and Lot in Second street, now occupied by Geo. Weyman. For terms apply to

R. S. CASSAT, or
Aug. 23—3w. E. SIMPSON, Esq.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Take notice that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that they have appointed the 4th Monday of October next for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper, and show cause if any have, why I should not be discharged.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Of the city of Pittsburgh, Baker and Grocer.
August 26.—w3t*

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient; which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,

No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,

No. 131 *South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.*

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,

Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

March 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

N. R. Smith & Rev. John Stark

RESPECTFULLY inform their respecrive patrons, that they have associated for the purpose of opening, in the upper apartment of the Allegheny Academy, a Male and Female Seminary. Arrangements have been made to prevent communication between the schools; and to secure to their pupils all the advantages to be derived from associated means of instruction, the teachers will interchange their labors, each confining his attention to particular branches. Mr. Stark will take charge of the Latin class, which will be subject to no interruptions to prevent its regular progress. Lectures on Italian Book-Keeping, and English Grammar and Composition united, will be given by Mr. Smith, at hours allotted for those purposes. In a word, the Instructers pledge themselves to endeavor at the greatest permanent utility in the education of their male and female pupils.—The schools will open on Monday, the 15th inst. Terms as usual.

☞ The Christian Herald, Manufacturer, Statesman, and the Times, will please to insert this advertisement each three times.

Allegheny-Town, Aug. 12—6t

To the Free Voters of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the request of some of my friends, I have consented to place my name before you as a candidate for the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

As it is the first time I have solicited the suffrages of my friends, I deem it proper to state that I am a democratic republican: the leading principles which constitute the basis of my political creed, will be found in the constitution of our country: "that all rightful power is in the people, and can only emanate from their will."

The encouragement and protection of internal improvement and domestic industry, will, if I be elected, receive my ardent and zealous support.

With this brief exposition of my views, I remain, respectfully, your fellow citizen,

GEORGE WATSON.

Pittsburgh, August 19—te

AT a meeting of the Allegheny Fire Engine and Hose Company, held at the house of Geo. Beale, on Monday evening, the 22d inst. the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:

Benjamin Darlington,	President;	
William Hays,	Vice-President;	
William Little,	Secretary;	
George R. White,	Treasurer;	
B. Darlington,	Captain;	
John Graham,	1st Lieutenant;	
John Sheriff,	2d do.	
Jas. H. M'Clelland,	1st Engineer;	
John Holmes,	2d do.	
John B. M'Fadden,	3d do.	
G. R. White,	4th do.	
John V. Myers,	1st Hose Director,	
John Wilson,	2d do.	do.
Wilson M'Candless,	3d do.	do.
C. L. Magee,	4th do.	do.
Samuel Stevenson,	5th do.	do.
Robert S. Hays,	6th do.	do.
George Darsie, James Siddall, Wm. Wilson, John L. Greer,	Axe Men.	

By order. W. LITTLE, Sec'y.

August 26—1t

A FIRST RATE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, that very valuable Farm, situated on the Pennsylvania Canal, in Beaver county, and about 6 miles from Beaver town, the Ohio river and Darlington, on the New Castle road. The tract contains about 400 acres; has a front on Beaver creek of nearly half a mile, a short distance above the upper dam, on the falls of Beaver. There is nearly 150 acres cleared, and under fence, from 30 to 40 acres of which is bottom meadow, with a stream of water passing through; the remainder in a high state of cultivation. The timber is principally white oak, with a mixture of walnut and locust, for which there is an increasing demand. There is plenty of Stone Coal and a Sugar Camp on the premises; likewise, a small Orchard of 70 or 80 trees of excellent fruit: also, Peach and grafted Pear trees, just beginning to bear. The improvements are a two story LOG HOUSE, lined inside, and frame Kitchen attached; a substantial barn, 60 by 40 feet, with stables underneath for fifteen or 20 head of cattle. It would make an excellent stock farm and tavern stand. One half the purchase money in hand, and credit for one and two years for the balance. The subscriber, on the premises, will show the same to any person wishing to purchase and for terms apply to him, or to Major R. DARRAGH, Sharon, or J. R. SHANNON, Esq. Beaver. A good title, clear of all incumbrance, and possession of the same will be given on or before the first of April next.

WM. B. OSMON.

The purchaser can have the stock of horses, oxen, cows, &c. and farming utensils, at a fair price. W. B. O.

August 9.—w1mo.

SEVERAL tracts and parts of tracts of Land, improved and unimproved, in Allegheny and Beaver counties. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road. DAVID SHIELDS.

May 13, 1831—6mF

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,

Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

☞ The following papers will insert the above seven times, mark cost at bottom, and send bills to this office.—Greensburgh Gazette, Brownsville Intelligencer, Washington Pa. Reporter, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Focus, Orleans Argus, St. Louis Republican, Kenawha Va. Banner, Cincinnati Gazette.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.

☞ Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $19 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid.* August 2,—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M'DONALD, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

By the Will of Mr. M'Donald, the undersigned are fully authorised to sell and convey any part of his estate. We offer for sale several fine FARMS and Tracts of Land in this and the neighboring counties, together with a great variety of LOTS in Birmingham and Allegheny-Town. The titles are unquestionable.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
STEPHEN COLWELL,

Exrs. of John M'Donald, deceased.

May 31—3mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, Jr.

Pittsburgh, May 24—te

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,* OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

NOTICE.

P. CONNOLY having taken into partnership in the Dry Goods business, his son, PETER CONNOLY, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of P. CONNOLY & SON. They respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they are now opening a handsome assortment of *Foreign and Domestic Goods*, at their stores, No. 71 Market street, south west corner of the Diamond, and on Liberty street, 3 doors from Market street, all of which will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices.

N. B. All those who know themselves indebted to P. Connoly, either by note or book account, would do well to call and settle up, as it is important that he should *close his old accounts.*

August 9—w4t

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest: taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well werth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't. Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Eacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 20, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.: Tassey & Church: I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON.

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

PRINTS.—S. J. Sylvester has received from New York, and offers for sale, at his office, 16 Exchange Buildings, a small invoice of FRENCH PRINTS, worthy of notice, as being cheap and amusing. They will be disposed of wholesale or retail. At the same place may be had a variety of Caps and Stocks, suitable for each season of the year.—Country Store Keepers can now be supplied with *Black Hair Seal Caps.* S. J. SYLVESTER,

Near to Williamson's Exchange, Saint Clair street. August 26.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street

November 19, 1830.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD, at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop.
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American

DRY GOODS.

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations: and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures;*
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

120 BARRELS REFINED SUGAR, from the manufactory of N. Goodale, New Orleans, now landing per s. b. Highlander, for sale on consignment, at reduced prices by COCHRAN & IRWIN, Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, June 17—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.

March 11—tf Fourth street.

HUGUS'S ARRACK.—An additional supply of this pure Domestic Liquor has been received from the manufacturer, and is now offered for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN.

June 28. Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.